

Appendix 1. (SDC, Results). Bivariate associations of baseline donor demographic and clinical factors with the likelihood of post-donation depression with pharmacological treatment

Full Sample (N=4,650)	Bivariate Associations with Living Donor Depression with Pharmacological Treatment HR (95% CI)
Living Donor Demographic Traits	
Age at Donation	1.01 (1.00–1.03) [†]
Age at Start of Benefits in Study Plan	1.02 (1.01–1.03) [†]
Female Gender	2.47 (1.88–3.23) [§]
White, Non-Hispanic	2.50 (1.70–3.68) [§]
Relationship to Recipient	
Biologically Related	1.17 (0.76–1.81)
Spouse/Partner	1.32 (0.92–1.90)
Not Biologically Related or Spouse	
Years from Donation to Start of Insurance Benefits	1.02 (0.99–1.04)
Sub-Sample who Donated after Start of OPTN Collection of Surgical Complications (2004 or later, N= 460)	Bivariate Associations with Living Donor Depression with Pharmacological Treatment HR (95% CI)
Reoperation	9.50 (1.24–72.53) [†]
Other Complication (including Percutaneous Intervention)	5.16 (1.17–22.75) [†]
Readmission	--
Any Complication (Composite)	2.99 (0.69–13.18)

P values: [†] P 0.04–0.0001; [§] P < 0.0001

--Not evaluable

Appendix 2. (SDC, Materials and Methods). Antidepressant medications used in the definition of depression with pharmacological treatment

- Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (NRIs)
- Norepinephrine-Dopamine Reuptake Inhibitors (NDRIs), excluding the smoking cessation aid Zyban
- Norepinephrine-Dopamine Releasing Agents (NDRAs)
- Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)
- Serotonin Antagonist and Reuptake Inhibitors (SARIs)
- Serotonin Receptor Agonists (SRAs)
- Selective Serotonin Reuptake Enhancers (SSREs)
- Tricyclic Antidepressant (TCAs)
- Tetracyclic Antidepressants (TeCAs)
- Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)